The last "foul" in "The Tribune," after the last "telegraph," the next column "railway," and the neighbor "law" will find every.

☞ No paid notice can be inserted in the open departments of "The Tribune" under any circumstances whatsoever.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XLVII. FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1865—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

JESSE FEITZ IN A BAD WAY

HE TRIES SUICIDE FROM HIS PERSON AND QUEER NOTIONS.

Subject Feitze Proves Successful His Life—Unfortunate Results of Imaginary Threatening Letters—Who Ought to Be Sent Out the Old Presidential Records to the Chicago—How Feitz Looked After the Death of Washington's Body.

PARIS, June 5.—[Special Cable.]—A high officer of the German Court, now visiting Paris, says that the Crown Prince's case is almost hopeless. The throat specific from which he is suffering is really a cluster of malignant tumors, not easily operated, but almost surely curable. "Why then," was asked him, "is it so generally stated, and especially in the English press, that the disease is only a slight one?" "For the reason," replied the informant, "that for the present ends. The Emperor and Empress are very old and very feeble. A shock might kill them. The object is sure to come, sooner or later, but it is best all as long as possible. That is all there is to the matter. The other day, the Crown Princess' Queen Victoria's eldest daughter, and consequently has always been said to show affection to the British people. It appears now that he is deeply attached to a British girl, and that he would leave a position almost dear to the Queen's palace. More than that, it might seriously affect the health of mind and body. So the English correspondents at Berlin have been instructed to send favorable reports of the position. More than that, Dr. Mandl, Queen Victoria's favorite English surgeon, has been to Berlin and carried back the latest bulletin. It contains the same words as those which have been sent to London for the last month. It says that the Crown Prince is not dangerously ill, but that he is suffering from a severe cold, which has settled on his throat, and that he is confined to his room. The bulletin is signed by Dr. Mandl, Dr. Bramann, Dr. Tobold, and Dr. Gerhardt. The latter is the physician who has been in attendance on the Crown Prince since the beginning of his illness. Dr. Gerhardt is a Prussian, and is the only one of the physicians

THEORY OF THE DEFENSE.

IT IS THAT THE STATE WITNESSES ARE PERJURERS.

Mr. Ingham Points Out that the Only Testimony Given to Show a Conspiracy Was by Men Who Were Swearing to Save Themselves—The Defense Starts in with Its Witnesses—Lyman, Butterfield, and Cole on the Stand—Judge Gary Next Month.

Mr. Ingham's opening argument for the defense was the feature of the proceedings yesterday in the battle now before Judge Chetlain. The address occupied an hour and a quarter and was interesting throughout. The address clearly proved that Mrs. Holzendorf's testimony was the basis upon which the prosecution relied to secure the conviction of the anarchists, and that the testimony of Gilmer, Gehnrich, and Seliger was given to bolster up the testimony of Mrs. Holzendorf. The theory of the defense is that the testimony of Gilmer, Gehnrich, and Seliger was given by men who were swearing to save themselves from the gallows, and that Mrs. Holzendorf's testimony was false. Mr. Ingham's argument was clear and logical, and was delivered in a forcible manner. He was frequently applauded by the spectators, and at the close of the session was congratulated by many friends.

Mr. Ingham began by saying that he would not attempt to make a speech, but would simply call the attention of the jury to the facts in the case. He said that the defense would show that the witnesses for the prosecution had testified falsely, and that the defendants were not guilty of the crime charged against them. He said that the defense would show that Mrs. Holzendorf had testified falsely when she said that she had seen Fielden throw the bomb, and that Gilmer, Gehnrich, and Seliger had testified falsely when they said that they had seen Schwab and Fielden at the Haymarket meeting. He said that the defense would show that Mrs. Holzendorf had testified falsely when she said that she had seen Fielden throw the bomb, and that Gilmer, Gehnrich, and Seliger had testified falsely when they said that they had seen Schwab and Fielden at the Haymarket meeting. He said that the defense would show that Mrs. Holzendorf had testified falsely when she said that she had seen Fielden throw the bomb, and that Gilmer, Gehnrich, and Seliger had testified falsely when they said that they had seen Schwab and Fielden at the Haymarket meeting.

ARBITRATION WILL DO IT.

STRIKING RAILS OFFICIALS CONFERENCE THE GREAT CYCLE.

Committee Appointed by the Switchmen and Their Bosses to Wait upon the Union Pacific Men Asks to Close the Strike Book—The Committee to Pray for Switch Evidence of the Agreement to the Brotherhood Committee—Other Labor Notes.

From present indications there is no one can that the strike is on the eve of termination in spite of all assertions to the contrary. It has developed that there were two separate and distinct meetings between the switchmen and the Union Pacific officials yesterday. Those present at the forenoon meeting were the switchmen and the right appointed a committee of the to wait upon the Union Pacific officials. The committee was appointed, and it was decided to close the strike book. The Grand Army is not a political organization, and any effort made to drag it into politics is discountenanced by every member. Some years ago the Grand Army was the subject of political discussion, and it resulted in disaster to the organization. The organization, however, has saved after a struggle, and it is due that no one should be allowed to use the Grand Army, or an organization, should it contribute, accordingly, when the President announced to visit Lincoln during the Grand Army encampment it was considered by many that the political purposes in view. It is thought that many of the Grand Army men who had intended to go to Omaha will not go to Lincoln, and that the attendance will be considerably reduced from the number that would have been present had the President not announced his intention to visit Lincoln during the encampment. The Grand Army encampment will be held in Omaha next week, and it is expected that there will be a large attendance. The Grand Army encampment will be held in Omaha next week, and it is expected that there will be a large attendance. The Grand Army encampment will be held in Omaha next week, and it is expected that there will be a large attendance.

LOST IN THE LAST INNING.

CHICAGO DEFEATED BEFORE MILWAUKEE AND GALESBURG.

The White Stockings Sought to Gain Strength [illegible] Long Hit by Ex Burnet Left-Fielder, Whose Spelling Baffled—Racine, Detroit, and Washington Win—The Great Athletic Nation to Darken at St. Louis—A Fine Day's Sport—Other Events.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1887.

The Earl of Wiarton and Nottingham is dead.

"United Ireland" urges the Irish people to further patience.

Pennsylvania Republicans will meet in State Convention at Harrisburg, July 27.

Three strikers were shot yesterday near Scranton, Pa., in a conflict at a coal mine.

The issue of testimony for the defense began in the county bosher case yesterday.

Russian Jewish question of fugitive was considered by the British Cabinet yesterday.

The annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association will be held at Saratoga Oct. 11 and 12 next.

In the inquiry into the causes of the collision of the steamships Ohio and Delaware both Captains were censured.

The National Editorial Association, U. S., have decided to visit Chicago the 1st and take part in the exposition week.

The receipts of the postal service for the fourth quarter of the fiscal year were $11,-000,000; expenditures $13,000,000.

The Charles and the Princess of Wales will go to Vienna shortly complete to attend the entertainment of the Duchess of Coburg-Gotha.

A reward will be given at the Treasury Department for information leading to the identification of counterfeiters and thieves.

A bill to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines was yesterday advanced to third reading in the Illinois Senate.

George W. Lyons, an officer of one of Jay Gould's railroads, has been indicted for perjury in connection with the trial of his employer.

A witness of the Carpenters' Union at Troy, N. Y., has brought suit for conspiracy against three Knights of Labor because they would not work with him.

Sir Joseph says that it will probably be some time before the new Alien Act (Ireland) will be ready, but that temporary restrictions will be provided for during recess.

Samuel Stevens and Frank W. Hibbs of Minnesota shot and killed, respectively, Cody, in order of court among the forty-four people who will graduate at the Annapolis Naval Academy today.

The bill constituting the State Factory, Mercantile and Reformatory Schools and authorizing the use of one of the penitentiaries as a reformatory prison was passed by the Illinois House yesterday and sent to the Senate, which also passed it.

A committee of New York capitalists have subscribed for the subscription paper for the extension of the Oregon Pacific Railroad, thus assuring the completion of the line from Yaquina Harbor, Or., to Salt City, Idaho.

William E. Smith, the Government tanner, gave notice to the Select House of Commons yesterday that today he would move that the committee upon the penal of which it would report the Irish Crimes Act Amendment bill to the House.

The following Senate appropriation bills were passed by the Illinois House yesterday: Asylum for Insane (Kankakee), $211,877; Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal, $110,000; Asylum for Incurable Insane, $50,000; Purdue Industrial School, $12,000; to start with; to State Museum, $6,000; State Board of Agriculture, $6,000.

Gov. Hoyt has approved the following bills: Senator Bennett's, concerning villages and incorporated towns; Senator Wadsworth's, making appropriations to enable the officers of the State to exhibit proper specimens of their work at the National Educational Exposition to be held in Chicago July 7 to 30, 1887; Representative Miller's (of Shiawassee) to amend Sec. 297 of the act entitled "an act to revise the law relative to criminal jurisprudence"; Representative Clancy's, for the protection of game.

At a meeting of the Kentucky Distillers' Association yesterday a resolution recommending a reduction of the production of whisky until Oct. 1, 1888, was adopted. It was stated that there is now in bond in Kentucky 24,000,000 gallons of whisky, of which 11,000,000 gallons was distilled in the last year. There is 7,000,000 gallons in Cincinnati bonds belonging to Kentucky men, and altogether the supply is great enough to last three years. It is thought not a drop of liquor will be distilled in the State this year.

The Detroit Election bill, which passed the lower branch of the Michigan Legislature Wednesday, is patterned after the English Election law. The tickets are to be printed by the State and are to be handed to the voters at the polls, who place a mark after the names of the candidates of their choice in a secret compartment, after which the ballot is deposited and properly registered from that all remote interference or exchange. There is also a provision in the bill compelling similar to that in the Illinois law, that "No election shall be held, nor shall any election be approved to be held, in any saloon or barroom, or in any room or place contiguous thereto, or adjoining thereto."

The local money market continued tight under a steady demand for funds, with exceptional gains generally quoted at 6 per cent. There was no business to look investments

activities. New York exchange was full at 25 cents discount. Sterling bills were in fair demand at $4.85@87. Wall street stocks were very irregular, privileges being stronger and the trading outside quiet. Wheat for this month was very active. It sold all the way from 82¼ cents to 86 cents, most 1,000,000 bushels changing hands between two firms in the afternoon at about 82¾ cents. As compared with Wednesday, pork closed 5¢ higher, lard 2½ cents higher, meats 12½ cents higher; wheat for July ¼ cent lower, corn ¼ cent lower, oats ¼ cent higher, rye easy, barley steady, Chicago Gas, and Cooley sold about 1 cent higher.

THE YOUTH REFORM BILL.

The Youth Reform bill, noted for its brevity and pith, which was under special consideration at Springfield yesterday, has for its fundamental idea a virtual repeal of the "vagabonds law" of this State that relegates the bad purposes may be punished the actual value of the property. In other words, it aims to secure full valuation. This is the principle on which it rests, and, judging from the Governor and Cross, bills, the General Assembly approves the idea. The broad line of policy adopted is: First, allow Boards of Review—town, county, and State—unlimited authority to increase the assessors' valuations; second, cut down the rate of taxation on the $100 of the valuations so as to make such increase to fill raise a necessity.

It is no use to be a source to discuss either the principle or the policy of the bill, but there are two details of its construction which are especially objectionable, and we call upon members to remove them objections as a condition of the passage of the bill. Neither can be refused upon as necessary to the general purpose of the measure.

The reduction in the rate of taxation, specific and general, is carried correspondingly with the increase in valuations, with one exception. That exception is in the case of cities. The present limit is $5 and $10, the proposed rate is three per $100 one-quarter instead of one-third, as in all other cases. What reason can be alleged for the discrimination? Are the revenues of our cities excessive now? Is it not true, on the contrary, that they are more liable to be cramped for necessary funds than other municipalities whose needs are so much less? We ask such member of the General Assembly representing a district in town and city problems of the assessment of the bill to his own city. The Legislatures from Cook County should inquire with special interest into its workings in Chicago.

The valuations of Chicago taxable property, as reported to the City Council Jan. 17, 1887, by Controller Orbach, were $150,000,000. The tax levy amounted to $1,500,000. The actual revenue reported from property valuation for the year was $1,150,000 [illegible] of the tax not being collectable. Now, assuming the valuation to be increased three-fold as proposed—it cannot well be fixed higher—and the limitation not down as proposed to 3¢ cents on the $100 valuation, the revenue would be reduced in Chicago to $1,377,000, which would be $122,000 less than it is now. How is the city to get along with such a reduction of revenue unless it raises building duties, steam-vessel bribes over the river and stalls over the railroad tracks, and scanning and cleaning the canal? The interests of the city cannot stand any such enormous shrinkage of revenue.

The other objection to the Tribune bill is found in the opportunity given for unjust discrimination against individual taxpayers or property. The assessors will best understand the amendment by asking what is evidence out of Sec. 6 in the present revenue law, wherein it is provided that if a man objects to his neighbor's assessment that neighbor shall not be condemned or excited without notice or opportunity of explanation, or defense; he shall not be entitled to the back to the back by a malicious person. As the law now stands any man is liable to have his valuation increased by the town or county board, the assessors' valuation not being final; but he cannot have any step [illegible] taken upon him by a meeting-money or by an unjust Board of Review. If an increase is recommended he must be served with notice, and thus given a chance to show cause why it should not be increased. Under the Tribune bill no such notice is required. In a general way all taxpayers are to be notified of the meetings of the Board of Review, but of course no one will attend unless he has reason to suppose that he may be overpaid if he demurs. It would be almost to expect a general attendance of 50,000 taxpayers upon the sessions of their respective town and county boards.

The present law is defective in this, that it limits the right of a Board of Review to raise valuations to cases of omissions. This is wrong. The board should have the power to do its own knowledge and volition. Instead of being censured from an action it should be commended to do so by a sense of duty—only the party to interest should be given a chance to appear personally or by agent to be sure behalf. In a word, the taxpayer should have what the lawyers call the "day in court."

THE COLLECTORS BILL.

Senator Bennett's bill for regulating and enforcing entertainable charges for telephone service, after being somewhat amended, passed the Senate Wednesday and is now in the House. Can the telephone monopoly prevent the bill from passing that body before the session ends? It can only be defeated by bribery or some of the peculiar means the last company employed to kill the measure in the New York Legislature. The question here is the same as in New York and other parts of the country—viz: the taxation of the public to pay dividends on watered stock. The people are entirely willing to pay fair and equitable rates for telephone service, but they protest against permitting corporations which use public franchises to charge exorbitant rates in order to pay returns on fictitious capital. Patrons of the telephone object to the excuse in the charges—the amount over and above a fair return on the capital actually invested.

The bill simply has already secured actions by exorbitant charges, and their good given by what it feels as.

The investigation in New York shows clearly how telephone stocks have been watered and the charges set up from 40 to 60 per cent above a reasonable standard. The local exchanges furnish the capital employed, while the parent company—the Bell—holds the watered stock. Leasing instruments which cost $150 at an average annual rental of $12, the Bell company can require a heavy bonus in the shape of the issue of exchanges, and as the bonus is seldom less than $100 per one of the true capital of the subordinate company the exorbitant charges are easily explained. Telephone subscribers pay without every month to the corrupt system in force. Whatever an exchange in Boston, Worcester or Springfield charges a good business and an increased capacity to stand "calling" the parent company asks for a "compensation" and more stock. The kind of the Bell company stock plethora is unquestionable. All efforts to appear it are swamping. For the protection of the public, if not of the local companies themselves, the law should interfere and put a stop to the extortions. If the Legislature is not overtaken by sudden influences it will do more on the telephone exceptions bill.

The Bell company has put forward the claim that it should be controlled or owned in regard to the charges for the use of a general article. This claim was fully considered by the Indiana Supreme Court in the recent test case and rejected. The court clearly showed that a patent merely secured the inventor legal free arrangement to competition, while its use was subject to regulation by the State whenever the force was deemed to a purpose in which the general public had an interest. There is no question that a State has regulate charges on all articles or devices devoted to a public use, whether patented or not. The Legislature has full authority to check the extortionate greed of the telephone monopoly, and the people, weary of enjoying extensions on watered stocks, demand that it be done. No more righteous or popular bill can be passed by the Legislature than the Senate Telephone bill now before the House, and it will be a great popular disappointment if that body adjourns without enacting it to the Governor.

SUNDAY OPPORTUNITY FOR CUBS.

Just as it begins to appear reasonably sure that the most carefully and corrupt managers of the county hustle conspiracy are to be sent to the penitentiary to expiate their crime against the entire the County Assembly has passed a law which will enable the people of Cook to clear out all their unfaithful, greedy, dangerous, and unbridled officials. The County Board Election bill, passed Wednesday, is the most important measure passed since the Constitutional Convention of 1870 as far as the government of Cook County is concerned. In connection with the County Judges bill, passed last week, it will work a complete revolution in our county government. It will substitute honest business methods for loose, profligate, and corrupt management. It will replace the petty and corrupt politicians now in charge of county affairs by honest, reputable, and responsible men. It increases the power of the taxpayers in the regulation of the public expenditures.

In the first place it enables the people to elect an entirely new Board of Commissioners next fall. Everyone of the present boroughs system in the county (some which has been absurdly responsible for the election of such persons as Kibbs, McClaughry, Cole, and "Buck" Kennedy). The five Commissioners from the country towns will be elected on a general ticket by the voters of those towns. The Commissioners will be elected by the city wards, Cole, Oliver, and Chamberlain, who are under indictment, but who would have run under the six law until December, 1888, go out next fall with Lawson, Heffernan, and the other "suspects." Persons, who continued to act with the suspicion will no doubt, work to the public detriment and disgust, will also have no term out short. The five Commissioners elected last fall and the three appointees, whose term is also shortened, can all be renominated and reelected if they choose. Except such will be chosen for their colleagues.

Citizens who would be unwilling to serve as County Commissioners for three years—as they cannot afford to devote so much time to the public business to the neglect of their private affairs—will be quite willing to serve one year for the public good. It is not unreasonable to expect, therefore, that the candidates of the respectable parties will be of a much better type as for as character and ability are concerned than the average of those who have hitherto sought the office. Bottom-most of the dust from which the spoils grand jury which indicted the last two was drawn may be relieved to give a part of their time for one or two years to the public.

The enforcement of the provisions of the Budget bill in the spirit of its enactment will greatly lighten the labors and shorten the time to be devoted to business by the Commissioners. The President of the board, who will be chosen by a majority of the voters, will occupy a position in county affairs almost similar to that of the Mayor in city affairs. He will be, in fact, the County Mayor, responsible for the management of the county's business as the Mayor of Chicago is for the business of the city. He will have a strong veto and executive authority and full supervision over the various county institutions. The country will be the subordinate and assistant. The greater portion of the work hitherto done by irresponsible committees will be transferred to him. He will be the agent of the whole people and not the creature of the board. There will be no excuse for so many committee meetings, and the number of the committees will be greatly reduced. The appointees of the county's business will not take as much time from the average Commissioner together as the transaction of the city's business takes from the average Alderman. There will be hardly any necessity for more than one board meeting and one committee meeting a week. The present system of committee meetings every day at a cost of $5 per Commissioner—mainly for the purpose of adding to the county emoluments—will fall into "immense desuetude" under the new order of things.

As the President of the board is to be intrusted with so much responsibility and power under the law, the party conventions will no doubt accede to nominate none but the best men for the office. Party conventions will be more careful to their attentions to find strong candidates as city conventions have been in nominating candidates for Mayor. The salary of the office, which is to be fixed by the Commissioners, will no doubt be commensurate with its duties and responsibilities, or that first-class men can afford to accept it.

The second check which the people have on the expenditures of the board is of course of paramount importance. It gives them ample power to punish extravagance and to break up any ring that may be formed. If they do not exercise these powers [illegible] deserve the punishment by plunder. We may look forward now with hope and confidence to a period of honest, decent county government.

SUPERIOR APPOINTED.

Mr. Daly's Town Commissioner and Incorporation bill, as amended in the Senate, passed the House at Springfield yesterday and went to the Governor. It is in the nature of an amendment to the Township Organization law. It provides that on the petition of one-fourth of the voters of any town or part of a town which contains one-half a square mile of territory, and where the number of voters is over 400 for persons of 10 voters, the County Board shall submit the question of the incorporation of such town or part thereof to the vote of the people of the town to be effected thereby at the next general election. The bill requires for purposes of incorporation that a majority of the votes cast on the question in each of the towns concerned shall pronounce in favor of the same. The bill further provides that when "one of such towns is wholly within the limits of any incorporated city the limits of that city shall extend" to include the portion so annexed to the town. Thus, for instance, if a portion of Hyde Park is annexed to the Town of South Chicago with the consent of the voters of Hyde Park and South Chicago, the part of Hyde Park annexed becomes a part of the city. In cities

where the conditions of which would seem to demand control it also provides. The bill provides in the event of the incorporation of a town, that the Commissioners shall appoint a Superior Judge, to whom all appeals from the decisions of the Commissioners shall be taken. Under the provisions of the bill the Governor appoints the Superior Judge. The Commissioners are to be elected by the people of the town. The Commissioners are to appoint a Clerk, Treasurer, Assessor, Collector, Attorney, Marshal, Health Officer, Street Commissioner, Police Justice, Police Constables, and such other officers as may be necessary. The Commissioners are to have the power to levy taxes, borrow money, issue bonds, etc., and to do all things necessary to the proper government of the town. The bill provides that the Commissioners shall meet on the first Monday in each month, and that they shall receive $3 per day for the time they are actually engaged in the discharge of their duties. The bill provides that the Commissioners shall appoint a Board of Review, consisting of three persons, who shall receive $3 per day for the time they are actually engaged in the discharge of their duties. The bill provides that the Commissioners shall appoint a Board of Review, consisting of three persons, who shall receive $3 per day for the time they are actually engaged in the discharge of their duties.

A SOLDIERS' MUTINY.

If the members of militia were completely within one of its most singular features would be the cause which before the extraordinary shutting-off of the normal rot. Beside known as the only peculiarity which always characterizes it is that year by year as time as many men commit suicide as crimes, which would indicate either that they have an abuse as such trouble as misery or that they have only one-tenth the capacity for bearing it. There is no other hand rule governing self-slaughter. While for yearly record includes merely persons between 0 and 21, a considerable number of very young children and of very aged people take themselves out of the world. The methods of self-murder include the oldest substance and newest inventions. Poisons are favorites, the list of the various ones which have ingenuity can suggest. The means are not so simple. While the large number may be traced to settled melancholy, ranging on insanity, disease, hopeless cases, disappointed love, and hopes, there are numerous others, ranging from the most gruesome, the list of the women who shot herself the other day because her husband would not refuse a political nomination, to the most practical, the case of Charles Scribner and his wife, who poisoned themselves in New York City recently.

Charles Scribner was a German, 41 years of age. His wife was 45. The husband was finely educated and a man of more than ordinary ability. He had taught school with success. He had translated several technical works and had been a contributor to reports and periodicals on scientific subjects. He was an excellent chemist, and his scientific attainments were such that he had made many useful inventions. Like many men of this country, however, he had little head for business. His ventures were not successful. He was constantly harassed for money. His wife was feeble and sickly and could not help him. Designing individuals imposed upon him. These who could him would not pay him. His life was one long effort, however, to struggle with an adverse destiny in the midst of people who were throwing obstacles in his endless benefits. The money squandered on a single week contains might have kept him and family in comfort for the remainder of their days. Thus handicapped in every direction, he fought the battle of life even to extreme old age until at last the only way out appeared to be the poor-house. They were alone, helpless, friendless, hopeless, old and poverty-stricken. When the authorities came to remove them to the poor-house he begged for a day's delay, that he might prepare himself for the journey. It was a long one. When they came for him again he was dead. His old and feeble wife, who could not live without him, lay dead by his side. For on the days were, that were left them they could not endure the shame of the poor-house. All the dark life had to the way of suffering they had endured. Rather than submit to this last fearful they saved for poisons by severing the fair tissues, ending the hopeless struggle and passing into the dead sea.

It was a short but effective way out of troubles, and, as it was the only one, no one will blame them for making for life that was given them without their consent and which had no happiness to show for them. It is all well enough for people who have no troubles to discuss upon the criminality of suicide, but only those who are driven to the end can know how and why one took at life from the same dark, hopeless point of view are capable of judging the real weight of the burdens and the real weakness of the shoulders that carry it. So far as the action in the tragedy are concerned, therefore, there is an end for pity, for they are released from all further care and distress. But it is not quite that such a tragedy should occur at all. It is never not something radically wrong in our social system when two people with loving ones tend time to live at last resort double escapes to rest until the natural summons? There is nothing better to other people of the class from the poor-house? They come out of the lost that willingly become paupers. They fail to cleave to society to live. Is it not possible among all our charities to devise a home for persons of the kind where they could live with no one of self-respect, and where they would not be made to feel that they are paupers? Certainly there should be, for the accident of Charles Scribner and his wife is a public reproach.

MORRILL'S COURTSHIP BILL PASSES.

The Senate yesterday took up Morrill's anti-Courtney bill and, passing it, sent it to the Governor for his signature, and it will probably be signed today and go into effect the 1st of July.

The Courtney bill is a merciful measure; it will tend to check lottery schemes at the outset and save both well-meant efforts and their followers from the gallows at the penitentiary. With their rich prizes to practice tempt the unskilled human will be careful about the advice they give, and hesitate before urging the next and the to the commission of crime—a state of affairs necessary to the good order of society and to prevent the violation of law by deputy. If the Morrill bill had been a law at the time of the lamentable lottery in Chicago the head would not have been severed, the hereditary homicidal mania would not have been told, no doubt would have called on the Gods "to kill the law." It was only necessary for the instigators to have clearly comprehended that they too must suffer for the merciful acts by the State and rule they may invite to submit crime. As a matter of fact such law has been the law of this State for over half a century, and it applies not only to murder but to arson, assault, or other crimes. The Morrill bill simply takes the time-honored doctrine with greater promptness from the existing statute, and points out infinity to applications to all conspirators who incite and cause others to offending "lewd resolutions" to the State and urging others to violate the laws of Illinois.

The lesson of the Courtney bill will of course lost on the Morrill law, as it subjugates themselves. Their position is that even the tolerance and lenity accorded and other crimes but they themselves out of harm's way when the heads are thrown on the crowns applied shall go scot-free, while the unskilled members who act on the instigations offered shall take all the punishment. The platform speakers of anarchy must be sworn to any consequence the dupes and fools must go to the gallows or the penitentiary. No objection is made to the punishment of the other agent in the perpetration of a crime, but dependable rascals and speakers—the constitute the plot schemes of riot and pillage and hand them over to others with instructions for their execution are to keep themselves safe in the

rear, while their followers are pushed forward to carry out the movements, take the penalties, and pay with their bodies. The Morrill bill puts an end to that nonsense and makes the advocate of crime suffer equally with the man that who acts on the lower's advice, and that is right.

DEFENSE FOR GREAT SALT MILE.

Messrs. Gregory, Phelps, Dunn, Brice, and Bonner, the committee appointed by the Inquiry Club to protect before the Interstate Commerce against unfair discrimination of the short-haul clause, have submitted a signed argument to prove that the commission has no such. Supporting grave on the railroads seek to invoke in their behalf, and that relief can be granted under the fourth section of the act only in special cases involving an exigency or emergency. Mr. Fink's theory that competition of itself creates dissimilar circumstances is emphatically denied by the Inquiry Club committee. An elaborate canvass is made of the decisions of the English courts on common law and on the interpretation of statutes having the same general scope as the Interstate act, and on the basis it is contended that the "conditions and circumstances" which may properly differentiate cases must relate to the services of the goods, not to the relations of the shipper, whether living at a competing point or an intermediate station. Exemptions in the rule can be allowed only where a "special case" is shown—such, for instance, as the relief of a temporary freight blockade, or the transportation of building material to a city or district devastated by fire.

The Inquiry Club committee correctly explains the origin of the long-and-short haul clause, "unjust discrimination." The evil to be cured was the overcharging of helpless communities given while longer haul between stations where competition existed were performed for a less aggregate charge. The method adopted to relieve the abuse was not to fix maximum charges for short lines, but to link through and long haul together and make a decrease in one the correlative consequence of lowering the other, so that the natural inability of competitors should not be restricted to a few points, but to left to seek redress all along the lines of the rival carriers. To both therefore, the competitive course therefore commends itself as the dictated rule is to overstate the new law with one ruling. Such a decision would destroy the remedy and turn the evil unchecked. The argument of the Inquiry Club on the question is largely in line with the views urged heretofore by the Commissioners, and accompanied as it is by an exhaustive citation of the authorities bearing on a subject so in great details, constitutes a concise answer to expert Fink's unfortunate theory. If the railroad Commissioners were allowed to interpret the Interstate act for a few days without authorities there would be precious little of the measure left.

Notwithstanding the efforts of limited managers to prevent, breach, and evade the short-haul rule, the carriers find themselves compelled to take their medicine. The consequences so far have been extremely unfortunate, but the new system is beginning to show its truths to settlers where no considerations of the shortest rate have been developed. The compulsory lowering of the Minneapolis-Chicago grain rates from 15 cents to 12½ was the first notable instance, and it is now followed by a severe cut of the grass-to-the harvest. Grocerie prices and Chicago. The attention is such that more roads immediate an through traffic must make connection rates in order to get enough business to live, and when this is done all competing lines, whether they have "local tariffs to protect" or not, must meet the cut or surrender the freight—and they always meet the cut. Band together and unite as they may, the railroads can no longer escape the great regulative act of competition, proposed only the rule of the Interstate act is strictly executed. The carriers may block and delay the operation of the law for a time, but if the concessions will only stand firm the desired reduction and equalization of rates is sure to come. Nothing could be more unfortunate at this juncture than a general, indiscriminate enforcement of the short-haul rule.

The editorial in the Sun of the 9th, but referring upon the conduct of Senator Hiller in connection with the Lillie cases, is objectionable. The attempt to impugn the Senator's motives is unworthy, and the unjustified statement of facts made in the article is without foundation in truth. Senator Hiller was not the author of the bill allowing the Lillie cases. He did not introduce it and had no further responsibility for it than any other member of the Legislature who voted for it. He believed and still believes it to be a just claim, and voted for it as he would vote for it against because he so believed. But he was only one of the Committee on Appropriations in the Senate from which the bill was reported by a unanimous vote, and only one member of the Senate by which the bill received more than a constitutional majority and only three votes more than a constitutional majority and only three votes more than cast against it. There are a great many members of the Legislature, more than a majority of both Houses, who believe that the claim is meritorious, and whether the newspapers of Chicago agree with them or not they cannot afford to assail the character of everybody who voted for it, much less can they afford to single out Senator Hiller for personal attack at the instigation of those who have their motives gone into before the unanswering conviction and trial is on during the campaign. Senator Hiller has been one of the most useful and upright Senators Cook County has ever had, and The Tribune does not intend that his constituents shall be prejudiced against him by the ignorant or malicious abuse of his enemies.

Mayor Sayen has taken the trouble to answer the statements of the newspapers and their organs in reference to his bridge-crossing suggestions in a very sensible manner. In reply to Mr. Cadwell of Dufferin he says:

"I may not be present to answer a direct question made in the House, but I do not wish to be by any one that during the whole term of my office I have not been ready and willing to meet any one who desired to confer with me upon any matter connected with the interests of the city. I have not considered it advisable to go into the city of Chicago to ask for the passage of any bill, but I have always been ready

SMITH IS IN A BIG HURRY.

A REPORT ON THE CORRUPTION BILL TO BE ASKED FOR JUNE 17.

Parnellites Surprised — Nothing Out the Usual Routine Done—The Day's Debate in the Commons—Gerald's Sunny Statement to the Colonel—Business in the Church—Some Home Rule Talk on Navy—General Notes from Over the Sea.

LONDON, June 14.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. William H. Smith, the Government leader, gave notice that to-morrow he would move that the committee upon the parnell Commission bill to which it would report the Irish Crimes Act Amendment bill to the House. This announcement was received with great cheers and counter cheers.

Mr. John Morley protested against so short a notice. He hoped the Government would postpone putting the motion for another day. [Cries of "No!" from the Ministerial benches.]

Mr. Smith said he felt sure Mr. Morley must have expected that the Government would make such a proposal. [Opposition cries of "No!"] Mr. Smith was referred to the statement in the House Tuesday, to which he said possibly it would become his duty to take measures to expedite public business. He said the Government was unable until to-day to finally decide on what course to pursue.

Mr. Smith's notice presents that the Crimes bill be reported by June 17.

The Parnellites will oppose the motion by every means in their power, alleging that it is unreasonable. The Unionists approve the motion.

After the transaction of several unimportant routine business, and the appointment of the officers for the ensuing year, the Methodist annual body elected Rev. Dr. Osborn president of the conference. He admitted that there were strong objections to the meeting, as most men of so long experience would be absent from their work and there would be a great loss of the Sunday services which the said would otherwise have conducted. They thought it was only just to enquire that action in favor of progress should be postponed to a consideration of judgment [illegible] and wealthier.

Sutton announced that the promise for a Commission of Inquiry would be included in the second bill, which would be introduced immediately, embodying the new provisions of the Crimes Act. [Loud laughter and ironical cheers.]

Mr. William Vernon Harcourt congratulated the Government upon the new method of getting time in the House. Commons bill &c., it would probably be an admirable [illegible] would explain a bold Commons bill to which rights.

Probably tomorrow or Monday the Parnellites will make a debate on the evidence in Ireland.

Chairman Parnell and other leading will question ministers on Ireland's behalf. It is their object to prolong the debate. [illegible] will be opposed. The Parnellites intend to move that amendments to the Crimes bill not discussed by June 17 should be reserved for the report stage of the bill.

The Dunraven Wave Not Safe.

LONDON, June 14.—The five steamers of the Dunraven Steamship Line, which was announced some time ago as to be inserted in Boston, were offered for sale together today, but the highest bid was only £11,000. This amount was not accepted, as the owners consider prospects [illegible] £1,000 more to [illegible] to dispose of these steamers at auction, as it is believed a larger sum will be secured in that way. There have been [illegible] from English parties today.

The Jury Disagreed.

DUBLIN, June 14.—The second trial of Sheridan, editor of the Irish Times, for inciting Boycotting of the Freeman's Journal and the with to committing [illegible] with the Phoenix Park murders was held today. The jurymen on findings was that they [illegible] to another [illegible] Mr. Justice Gibson.

An anti-eviction demonstration was held at Inch today. A temporary structure was built for distributing relief funds.

Minimum Rates by Parnell's Foes.

LONDON, June 14.—The Cabinet held a meeting today lasting an hour and fifty minutes. The subjects discussed were the questions made by Michael Davitt to Ireland during the last fortnight, to which he answered two days to some criticism to all scenes at duty commanded, and the report of the French Chamber on the progress of the English Democratic Confederation's work.

Urged to Further Reforms.

DUBLIN, June 14.—United Ireland, Mr. Parnell's organ, urges the Irish people to further reforms. It denounces those men who advocate retaliation for the oppression of the Irish, and says that such a course would ruin the cause. Mr. Parnell had accomplished during a decade of service years and the work to which Mr. Gladstone was devoting the evening of his life.

Diamonds in the Channel.

LONDON, June 14.—Some rags have been recited in the channel for the last week, and the movements of steamers have been greatly interfered with. While a heavy fog was prevailing the British steamer Castleford, Capt. Nelson, which left Boston May 31 for Portsmouth and London, put ashore off the Isle of Wight. The vessel struck on a rock and [illegible] The steamer [illegible] Capt. Nelson has been arrested on a charge of saving any unnecessary portion of the cargo was lost.

The German bark Elsa, from Wilmington, N. C., April 26, for London, was ashore to the channel and sank to [illegible] where she now [illegible] is more and she was [illegible] by a collision. Nothing is known of her crew.

The Earl of Wimborne Dead.

LONDON, June 14.—The Earl of Wimborne and Nottingham is dead. He was 72 years old.

GENERAL PUBLIC INFORMATION.

From Germany's Capital.

BERLIN, June 14.—Emperor William today [illegible] Dr. Mackenzie and thanked him for the care which he had given the Crown Prince. The Emperor also complied the doctor in regard to his own sickness.

A small German boy, going hastily to wash his hands after his father's return from work, was [illegible] by the latter's [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved City Property at Lowest Rates.

MEAD & COE, 144 La Salle st.

$15,000

CHEAP EXCURSION

TO

CICERO, RANCE AND ASHLAND

June 25th.

For Sale at a Sacrifice.

BUSINESS.

A WOMAN'S WEAKNESS.

Miss Parkin & Miss Thompson's

BETH MAWR COLLEGE,

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

STATE LINE.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE

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PREVENTION OF POOLING.

ONE OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE NEW RAILROAD LAW.

WRECKED NEAR CHICAGO.

THE SCHOONER SUNDRY ASHORE AND FULL OF WATER.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

LAWRENCE, OSTROM & CO., LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

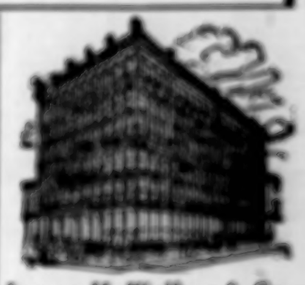
FAMOUS BELLE OF BOURBON For Medicinal

10 YEAR OLD WHISKEY and Family Use.

ABSOLUTELY PURE In Stock in BALMS, CHILLS AND FEVER, TYPHOID FEVER, BOWEL TROUBLES, LOSS OF APPETITE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA,

SO PEARL OIL! Sure Cure for CONSUMPTION, BLOOD DISEASES, SLEEPLESSNESS, KIDNEY DISEASES, NON-ASSIMILATION OF FOOD, PRICE, $1.25 per Quart Bottle, for Sale by Druggists and First-Class Grocers.

THE GREAT APPETIZER.



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The Tourist Collar,

In all sizes, White and Colors,

At 12½c and 15c.

UPON THE MOUNTAIN'S BROW.

DEER PARK AND OAKLAND,
Twin Resorts of the Alleghanies, 2,500 feet above the Sea.

SEASON OPENS JUNE 30, 1887.

DEER PARK and OAKLAND, but six miles distant from each other, are connected by a superb carriage road. Both are located directly upon the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., and all trains stop at both points.

Under the capable management of Mr. GEO. L. DARNELL (Of Rose Terrace) guests will receive the high standard of previous seasons.

Among the improvements that will be noted by former guests are the introduction of electric lights into houses and grounds, large additions to the bathing establishments for ladies and gentlemen, increased and improved water supply drawn from the celebrated Spring Springs.

RATES—$50, $70, $84 and $90 per month, according to location. Diagrams of rooms and terms can be seen at the B. & O. Ticket Office,

No. 55 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

All communications should be addressed to GEO. L. DARNELL, Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md., up to June 30th, after that date either Deer Park or Oakland, Garrett Co., Md.

CROMPTON, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

Beverly Shore, Mass.

CRESSON SPRINGS, PENNA.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

OAK HILL HOUSE,

THE "OAK WOOD."

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

Chief Gage Lodge was closed to-day yesterday and will be closed to-morrow also.

The Board of Election Commissioners will begin to canvass the ballots cast at the city election yesterday.

Collectors Shaw and Hollenger are on special detail to-day. The former is in Washington and the latter in St. Paul.

The Law Department has decided that Corporation Counsel Lambert has power to appoint an Assistant Corporation Counsel to act in case of the permanent understanding for absence or illness of Mr. Lambert.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Fort Sheridan Church yesterday appropriate resolutions were passed on the death of John G. Shortall, who was for many years a member of the church.

The commissioners yesterday, as directed by Governor Upham, [illegible] was appointed [illegible] Schaffer, who August Miller, who has confessed to poisoning a number of persons with beer, [illegible] Miller, who is [illegible] Schaffer, who has been [illegible] Miller, who is [illegible] Schaffer, who has been [illegible] Miller, who is [illegible] Schaffer, who has been

PEOPLE'S PAGE.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

NEW CONSUMPTION CURE.

AT EBBITT HOUSE.

THE THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

REAL ESTATE.

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WEEK DAY PRICE, 10cts. per line.

CHICAGO BRANCH OFFICES.

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SITUATIONS—MALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

FINANCIAL.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

BOARD RESPECTABLE.

ROOMS & OFFICE FIXTURES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

MACHINERY.

PROFESSIONAL.

STORAGE.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AGENTS WANTED.

INSTRUCTION.

TO LEASE.

BICYCLES.

SEWING MACHINES.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.

BOARD WANTED.

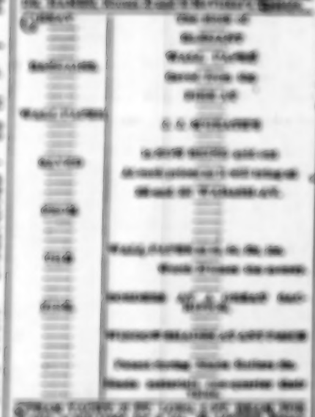
PARTNERS WANTED.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

MUSICAL.

DENTAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.



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